Proposed Decision, Rationale and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)
For EA#OR135-01-EA-02 (Goetz Lake Allotment Management Plan)

Dear Interested Public:

The following Proposed Decision and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Environmental Assessment of the proposed Goetz Lake Allotment Management Plan is enclosed for your review. If you wish to protest or appeal this proposed decision, you may do so in accordance with the procedures described below.

Proposed Decision and Rationale

Proposed Decision: Under the authority of the Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR 4120.2[c] and [d], 43 CFR 4130.2[a] and [d], and 43 CFR 4160.1[a]), it is my proposed decision to adopt and implement Alternative 1 (Proposed Action), and to issue a 10-year grazing lease subject to management actions described in the attached EA as a term and condition of the grazing lease.

Rationale: The proposed allotment management plan is in conformance with the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Spokane Resource Management Plan and amendment. The ROD 1987 (1987) (pages i and 24-27) specified that livestock grazing focus on achieving 50 percent utilization of key forage species through development of Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) to establish livestock use levels, grazing systems, seasons of use, and range improvements. This AMP also addresses the requirement to take actions to achieve Standards for Rangeland Health (43 CFR 4180.2).

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

On the basis of environmental assessment #OR135-01-EA-02 and other available information, it is my determination that Alternative 1 (Proposed Action) does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment (a finding of no significant impact). Therefore, this action does not require preparation of an environmental impact statement.

Protest

If you wish to protest this proposed decision in accordance with 43 CFR § 4160.2, you are allowed 15 days from receipt of this notice to file a protest at the above address. A protest must be in writing and specify the reasons, clearly and concisely, as to why you believe the proposed decision is in error. If a protest is filed within the time allowed, the statement of reason and other pertinent information will be considered and a final decision will be issued with a right of appeal (43 CFR 4160.3[b]).

In the absence of a protest within the time allowed, the above proposed decision will constitute my final decision without further notice in accordance with 43 CFR § 4160.3[a]. If this becomes my final decision and you wish to appeal this decision for the purpose of a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge, in accordance with 43 CFR §§ 4160.4 and 4.470, you are allowed 45 days from receipt of this

notice to file an appeal at the above address. The appeal must be in writing and shall state clearly and concisely why you think the decision is in error. Any request for a stay of this decision in accordance with 43 CFR § 4.21 must be filed with the appeal.

/s/ K. R. Devitt 8/9/01
Kevin R. Devitt Date
Field Manager, Border Resource Area

Environmental Assessment for Grazing Lease #360661 Goetz Lake Allotment

EA#OR135-01-EA-002

Bureau of Land Management
Spokane District
August 2001

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Environmental Assessment #OR135-EA-01-02
For Grazing Lease #3600661
Goetz Lake Allotment Management Plan

Introduction

This Environmental Assesssment (EA) addresses the Goetz Lake Grazing Allotment on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Spokane District. The lands are located 6 miles northwest of the town of Odessa, in northeast Washington, in Lincoln County (see map). These lands are within the BLM's Border Resource Area.

Purpose and Need

The purpose and need of this EA is to evaluate renewal of a 10-year grazing lease on allotment #360661 in compliance with *Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management*. The EA is also needed to address changes in some terms of the lease and to review the allotment considering land tenure adjustments since the RMP. The Spokane Resource Management Plan Record of Decision (ROD) 1987, page 26, specifies developing Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) to establish livestock use levels, grazing systems, season of use, and range improvements.

General Location, Background, and Conformance

Location and Background: This allotment encompasses approximately 1,275 acres of BLM-managed lands in T. 22 N., R. 32 E., Sections 4 and 9, a portion of which was acquired by BLM in 1991 (see Map 1). Since 1991, this parcel has had a BLM grazing lease. The RMP classified the allotment, in its original boundaries, as a Custodial 2 (C2) allotment.

Conformance With Land Use Plans: The Spokane District RMP (page 174) provides for a grazing allotment in this area. This allotment is listed as allotment #0660 in the RMP (ROD, page 51). The ROD specifies that Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) will be developed to establish livestock use levels, grazing systems, seasons of use, and the need for range improvements.

Description of Alternatives

Three alternatives are analyzed in this EA: Alternative 1 - Continue Present Grazing Plan (Proposed Action), Alternative 2 (Modified Grazing Plan), and Alternative 3 (No Grazing). Grazing plans in Alternatives 1 and 2 incorporate management goals consistent with multiple use objectives of livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and watershed needs, as outlined by the Spokane Resource Management Plan ROD, 1987, and consistent with the Fundamentals for Rangeland Health and the Standards for Rangeland Health.

Alternative 1 - Continue Present Grazing Use (Proposed Action)

The proposed action is to issue grazing lease #360661 to Bill Deife for 10 years. The lease is for permitted use of approximately 100 AUMS on about 1,275 acres of BLM-administered land (see Map 1). Grazing would be allowed for three months each year, as follows:

Year 1 (2002)	April 1 - June 30
Year 2 (2003)	July 1 - September 30
Year 3 (2004)	September 1 - November 30

The rotation would begin again in 2005 with grazing as described for Year 1. The dates of use may vary from those described above, depending on environmental and management factors, as determined by the BLM Authorized Officer in consultation with BLM staff and the grazing lessee.

Alternative 2 - Modified Grazing Plan

This alternative would allow livestock grazing on alternate years with double the number of cattle from April 1 through June 30.

Alternative 3 - No Grazing

This alternative is to not renew the grazing lease.

Management Actions Common to Alternatives 1 and 2

Range Improvements

- A water source will be developed on BLM-administered land in the west-central portion of Section 4 to help distribute livestock utilization. The water development would involve installing a pump in the riparian enclosure and pumping water out to a suitable location. The water development would be placed in a location that is compatible with all resource values. Some additional fencing may be required to secure the development (see Map 1).

- The north exclosure fence will be repaired.

- Additional range improvements may be constructed, based on monitoring, to achieve or maintain rangeland health standards as required by 43 Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart 4180 (Rangeland Health). Range improvements include any project or construction activity occurring within the rangeland ecosystem that is designed to achieve or maintain Rangeland Health Standards as described in Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management (USDI 1997).

- The grazing lessee will maintain all range improvements. The BLM may contribute materials, if available, for major repair work.

Resource Inventories/Monitoring

- Appropriate resource inventories (including cultural, botanical and wildlife) will be conducted prior to implementing ground-disturbing projects on the allotment. If important resources are identified or located, the project will be redesigned to reduce or eliminate impacts to those resources. Known cultural resources within the allotment will be avoided in any rangeland improvement projects involving ground disturbance. Also, their condition will be monitored and compared with that recorded in 1987 to assess the impact of grazing at the present level. All ground-disturbing activity in the area of the sites will be monitored by an archaeologist. If any subsurface cultural material is found during project construction, or if cultural properties cannot be avoided, work in that area will be stopped immediately and consultation initiated with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Spokane Tribe, and the OAHP, and in some cases, the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation.

Noxious Weed and Invasive Plants

- Noxious weeds/invasive plants on the allotment will be treated in accordance with the Spokane District Noxious Weed Control Environmental Assessment.

Range Use Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitoring and evaluation will be done in accordance with the Spokane District Monitoring Plan.

- Herbaceous stubble height in riparian areas and wetlands will be measured using the Photographic Guide to Median Stubble Heights technique (USDI 1999).

- Utilization levels of key upland native plant species will be 50% utilization of current year's growth by weight.

- Trend monitoring will be done on hardwoods/shrubs, for use in determining site potential and site capability criteria. Additional photo monitoring will be established.

- Upland bunch grasses will be monitored to assess the effects of grazing and to determine any needed changes in management.

- Other evaluations of the allotment use and resource values, in addition to the Rangeland Health Assessment, will be conducted, as needed, after reviewing the monitoring reports.

Administrative

The allotment will be recategorized, from a C2 to "I" (Improve) and managed accordingly.

Affected Environment and Environmental Impacts

The allotment evaluation considered direct, indirect and cumulative effects of each alternative. The cumulative effects analysis considers past, present and future actions within the allotment. Reasonable foreseeable future actions considered were all forms of recreation, grazing and vehicular road use.

Reasonable foreseeable future actions are those activities that may occur over the next 10 years, which is the length of the proposed grazing lease.

Soils and Vegetation

Rangeland Soils: The dominant soil type within the allotment is the Roloff/Bakeoven/Rock Outcrop complex, which is on about 1,100 acres. Roloff soils are moderately deep and well drained with moderate permeability and a depth of 20 to 40 inches to underlying basalt. Bakeoven soil is very shallow and well drained with a depth of 4 to 10 inches to underlying basalt.

The Stratford Very Cobbly Silt Loam, 3-25 % slope, is the major soil on the remaining160 acres.

Vegetation/Plant Communities: This allotment is within Daubenmire's big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass zone. That community is well represented in the southern and western parts of Section 9, which are relatively flat and homogeneous. Shrub density and forb diversity is high. Topography in the northern part of Section 9 is more varied and includes an extensive draw with side canyons. North-facing slopes support a threetip sagebrush/Idaho fescue community.

The north-central part of Section 4 has stiff sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass communities interspersed with big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass and big sage/Sandberg's bluegrass. A low gradient drainage near the allotment's northern boundary supports dense big sagebrush. Overall, the native plant communities are in good condition, although some non-native species are present, particularly around the perimeter of seasonally wet areas. The 160 acres of loamy soils also support Idaho fescue and Therber's needlegrass. An ecological site inventory conducted in 2000 identified all upland plant communities as late seral (56 to 75% of climax).

The Rangeland Health Evaluation rated the uplands for both sites as functioning for the Hydrologic Functioning portion of the evaluation, stable for the Soil/Site portion, and intact for the Integrity of the Biological Community.

Special Status Plants: No federally or state listed threatened and endangered species were observed in this area. A Washington Sensitive species (*Cryptanatha spiculifera*) and a Washington Review Group 1 Species (*Astragalus agrestis*) occur within the allotment.

Plants of Cultural Importance: Several culturally important, berry-producing plants occur on the allotment. The plants include serviceberry, choke cherry, golden currant, wax currant, elderberry, and Wood's rose. Culturally important root crop plants include various lomatium (bigseed, Coeur d'Alene, Canby's or "white camas," and nineleaf), bitterroot, and yampah.

Invasive Plants: Although invasive species such as cheatgrass and Japanese brome are present, the amount is limited and the Ecological Site Inventory rated the site as late seral (56 to 75 percent of climax).

Impacts on Soils

Alternatives 1 and 2: The presence of livestock at different times of the year may reduce the potential for soil disturbance and compaction due to differences in soil moisture. Existing roads and cattle trails (which are concentrated areas of soil compaction) would likely remain compacted due to continued used by recreationists, livestock and wildlife.

Alternative 3 (No Grazing): Existing roads and cattle trails (which are concentrated areas of soil compaction) would likely remain compacted due to continued used by recreationists and wildlife.

Impacts on Vegetation

Alternative 1: Grazing during the critical period for bunchgrass in one out of three years would allow upland plant communities to maintain or advance their current ecological status. Populations of special status plants are also expected to be maintained or increase under this alternative.

Overall, impacts on vegetation are expected to be minimal, considering that the RMP provided for 64 AUMs on 478 acres, for a period of five months (June 1-Oct. 31), compared to the proposed grazing plan of Alternative 1 which addresses 100 AUMs on 1,275 acres for three months.

Alternative 2: Although the entire allotment would be rested every other year, grazing in the years of use would consistently occur during the critical period for bunchgrass growth, with larger numbers of cattle than with the Proposed Action. This could result in a downward trend for bunchgrass communities, especially if multiple dry years occur. This alternative could also result in a higher likelihood of utilization triggers being reached, requiring the removal of cattle from the allotment. Populations of special status plants could decrease under this alternative.

Alternative 3: Native plant communities and special status species would likely increase in cover and ecological status.

Water/Riparian Resources

The portion of the allotment in Section 4 has two intermittent ponds. The largest pond (3 acres), located in the NW 1/4 of the section, has cliff habitat along the southern boundary. Only half of this pond is on BLM land. This 1.5-acre portion of the pond is excluded from livestock grazing and was rated as Proper Functioning Condition in the year 2000; its riparian area in the exclosure totals about 15 acres.

Riparian vegetation consists primarily of reed canary grass, bulrush, and cattails. The shrub garlands in the exclosure are similar to those throughout the allotment. They are dominated by wax currant and Wood's rose. The second pond (1 acre, rated in 2000 as Functional at Risk) lacks riparian vegetation diversity and structure, and shows higher utilization by livestock.

Impacts on Water/Riparian Habitat

Alternative 1: Riparian function is expected to improve with continuation of the existing grazing plan, which is the Proposed Action.

Alternative 2: Riparian function would likely decline under modification of the grazing plan, due to increased numbers of livestock and the grazing regime.

Alternative 3: With no grazing, as this alternative proposes, riparian function would likely improve at a faster rate than Alternative 1.

Wildlife Habitat

Vegetative communities within this allotment provide necessary habitat for Bureau Special Status Species (SSS). State priority habitats include basalt cliff habitat (125 acres), talus cliff habitat (60 acres), perennial lentic wetlands (<5 acres), and central arid steppe habitat (1,275 acres). Basalt and talus cliffs provide important nesting and perching habitat for raptors, as well as roosting/rearing habitat for bats. Central arid steppe habitat has been identified in the Washington State gap analysis conservation priority index (CPI) as a moderately high priority habitat, with about 50% of the ecoregion already converted to agriculture, making its conservation important to wildlife species management.

Wildlife known to use the allotment include upland birds, waterfowl, migratory landbirds, big game, amphibians, reptiles, and raptors. See Table 1, at end of EA, for a list of specific species sighted during surveys done in the year 2000. Migratory landbirds, waterfowl, and shorebirds rely on riparian habitat for breeding and brood rearing. Other riparian wildlife use includes mule deer fawning cover, and amphibian species breeding and rearing habitat.

Special Status Wildlife

There are no known Federally listed Endangered, Threatened, or Proposed to list species within the allotment area based on historical records and current wildlife surveys (2000). A complete analysis can be found in the Biological Assessment (project file, B.A. 3/01).

One species of concern, the ferruginous hawk (Washington State Threatened), has been documented within the allotment. A raptor nesting platform is located on the cliff adjacent to the pond within the northern exclosure. Use of the platform was observed in 1996, but not in the 2000 field survey.

Greater sage grouse (Federally Petitioned to list, Washington State Threatened) was documented approximately 1 mile from the allotment in 1993. The allotment's riparian areas could provide future wintering habitat for sage grouse, and the riparian areas could potentially provide future nesting and wintering habitat for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (Washington State Threatened, Bureau Sensitive in Washington). Although neither Greater sage grouse nor Columbian sharp-tailed grouse has been documented on the allotment, this area is within their historic range.

Impacts Common to Alternatives 1 and 2: None of the alternatives would affect Federally designated Endangered, Threatened, or Proposed to list species, and/or important habitat. Neither of

the action alternatives would likely impact Bureau SSS habitat or contribute to the need to list the ferruginous hawk, greater sage grouse, or Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. Monitoring grazing use in riparian/upland areas, and removing livestock when utilization levels are reached, should protect the area's present and future wildlife habitat values.

Since one of the two riparian areas is fenced, making it an exclosure area, impacts to riparian habitat/vegetation under either action alternative would be minimal. A pond in the west center of Section 4 is the only watering area open to livestock within the allotment. Developing an additional water source would help maintain habitat for migratory landbirds, waterfowl, and other wildlife species by dispersing cattle grazing use away from this riparian area during the hot-season (July-September).

Alternative 1: Rotating grazing on a yearly basis would provide seasonal rest and regrowth for vegetation. Allowing grazing during the hot-season in one of three years would have less impacts on riparian and upland vegetation than Alternative 2. This alternative would also have less disturbance on migratory landbird, waterfowl, and shorebird nesting/brood-rearing, and amphibian egg-laying/rearing.

Alternative 2: The increased numbers of cattle grazing in the hot season (April to mid-July), as proposed in this alternative, could increase impacts to migratory landbird, waterfowl, and shorebird nesting/brood-rearing, and to amphibian egg-laying/rearing. These impacts would include reduced cover and forage. However, considering the limited riparian habitat on the allotment, the exclosure, and also limited grazing use (100 AUMs, for three months, with grazing allotment size of 1,275 acres), impacts to wildlife/riparian habitat are expected to be minimal. Although grazing would be done every alternate year, overall plant vigor of desirable species in both the riparian and upland habitats would be decreased over time, likewise decreasing available forage for wildlife species use and promoting non-native vegetation.

Alternative 3: The elimination of grazing from this allotment would reduce forage competition, disturbance, and displacement of wildlife species. Recovery of important wildlife habitats (primarily the native upland vegetation) would be expedited, providing native grass and forb species which are better quality habitat for most wildlife species.

Cultural Resources/Native American Values

This grazing allotment is within the traditional use area of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and may have also been shared with the Spokane Tribe. The allotment is near the center of an area designated by ethnographers as the "Plateau Culture Area," whose residents share numerous broad cultural traits, including a strong riverine orientation, a pattern of seasonal movement, and the sharing of resource areas by members of several groups. Although the most visible native settlements in this area were located along major rivers, seasonal movements that coincided with the ripening of important food plants took most people into the Channeled Scablands for part of the spring and summer. Such areas provided significant food resources, many of which are still present here. These are primarily edible roots including several *Lomatium* species, bitterroot , and yellow bell, fruits such as service berries and chokecherries, and game animals.

Euro-American settlement in Lincoln County began in the late 1800s, but no evidence of early settlement has been found for the allotment area. General Land Office surveyor's plats and notes from1877 do not note cultural features such as roads or cabins in either Section 4 or Section 9. Large-scale agriculture became well established in the area in the 1890s, when the railroad provided a connection for dry-land wheat farmers to nation-wide markets. Lands not suitable for wheat farming continue to be used for grazing and recreation, including hunting and hiking.

In 1987, BLM archaeologists inventoried for cultural resources in Section 4, and in 1988 they inventoried the riparian exclosure area where the water development is proposed. The earlier inventory was an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed fence line (located on the rim of the draw containing the water source), the collection area for rocks used in construction of a "rock jack" fence corner, and potential vehicle access routes. The survey consisted of multiple zig-zag transects. Three groups of rock cairns were recorded. The latter survey involved less than 15 acres and multiple zig-zag transects; no cultural material was found during this survey. No evidence was found in either BLM or SHPO databases to indicate surveys in Section 9 or the rest of Section 4.

Consultation letters (dated May 1, 2000) addressing renewal of this grazing lease were mailed to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Spokane Tribe of Indians, the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), and the Lincoln County Historical Society.

Impacts on Cultural Resources

Alternative 1: Since the actual grazing pattern would remain unchanged from the current use, little or no effect is expected on populations of culturally important plants. Parts of the second and third year rotations would coincide with harvest seasons for native food plants. The proposed water development could affect subsurface cultural material. Known archaeological sites in the exclosure area are all located at higher elevations than the water source and would likely be avoided during construction of the water development. Since the cairns are located in rocky areas not suited to heavy grazing, impacts from grazing activity should be slight, if any.

Alternative 2: Since native food plants would be affected by grazing throughout their entire growing season every other year, they would be unavailable for harvest in alternate years. Changes in population size and distribution of plant resources may result from more intensive grazing pressure. The effects of the water development are the same as those noted for Alternative 1. Known archaeological sites are all located at a higher elevation than the water source and expected to be avoided during construction.

Alternative 3: In the absence of grazing pressure, native food plants could experience changes in population size and distribution. These plants would be available for harvest every year. There would be no effect on known archaeological sites or subsurface cultural material.

Recreation

The allotment area is within a dispersed recreation area (wildland recreation area) and is highly valued for its scenic qualities as part of the Channeled Scablands. The primary recreation use on this parcel of land has been hunting upland **birds, waterfowl, and deer**. These activities have taken place without conflict with grazing.

The main jeep trails within this allotment are designated "Open," and "Open Road" signs are posted at intersections. In the past, these jeep trails have been primarily used for hunting access. Increased recreation use, both motorized and non-motorized, is expected to occur in this area after the opening of the Odessa to Pacific Lake Trail, which is directly connected to this allotment via jeep trail.

Impacts on Recreation

Alternative 1: The third rotation (September 1 - November 30) would overlap with Modern Firearm/deer- hunting (General Season), beginning annually in mid-October and usually lasting for two weeks. Posting temporary signs at access points would inform hunters that livestock is grazing in the area, and minimize potential conflicts between recreational hunting use and livestock grazing. The other grazing rotations are not expected to impact any of the recreational uses of the area.

Alternative 2: Recreational uses of the area would not likely be impacted under this alternative.

Alternative 3: The No Grazing alternative would remove the potential for conflicts between livestock grazing and recreationists.

Socioeconomic

The economic value of this grazing lease is approximately $133 per year at current BLM animal unit month costs.

Impacts on Socioeconomics

Under the action alternatives (Alternatives 1 and 2), the BLM would receive $133 annually in grazing fees. Under Alternative 3, there would be a loss of $133 in receipts in the grazing program and also a loss of pasture use to the lessee.

Other Resource Elements Analyzed

Environmental Justice: No disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income populations are expected to result from implementation of any of the alternatives addressed in this EA.

Other Resources: Other resource values or elements considered in analyzing the alternatives included:

- Air quality
- Paleontological resources
- Wild and scenic rivers
- Prime/unique farmlands
- Special area designations
- Wilderness
- Hazardous/solid materials

Air quality would not be affected. None of the other elements listed above occur on the allotment.

Cumulative Impacts

This allotment is part of the Upper Crab Creek sub-basin (1,172,104 acres), which consists of only slightly more than 4 percent BLM-managed lands (51,267 acres). Most of the Goetz allotment is an area that was acquired by BLM within the last ten years. The impacts associated with this grazing allotment are less than historic levels under private management where grazing use was generally heavier, and also less than analyzed in the RMP.

Coordination with Other Agencies, Interest Groups, or Individuals

Consultation regarding the grazing plan was initiated with the following:

- Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
- Spokane Tribe of Indians
- Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
- Lincoln County Historical Society.

The following were consulted in the grazing plan analysis process:

- Grazing permittee (Bill Deife)

Availability of the EA for public review and comment will be announced through a legal notice in the Davenport Times newspaper distributed in Lincoln County, as well as a news release to the Odessa Record. The EA will also be on the Spokane BLM website <www.or.blm.gov/>. Copies of the EA will be mailed for review and comment to the grazing permittee and tribes listed above.

Table 1. Wildlife Species Sightings on the Goetz Allotment (#00661) During 2000 Surveys

Mammals	**Amphibians/Reptiles**
Badger (*Taxidea taxus*) (burrows)	Painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*)
Coyote (*Canis latrans*)	Short horned lizard (*Phrynosoma douglassii*)
Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*)	

Birds

American coot (*Fulica americana*)	Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*)
American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)	Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)
Bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*)	Pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)
Blue-winged teal (*Anas discors*)	Redhead (*Aythya americana*)
California quail (*Callipepla californicus*)	Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
Chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)	Red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)
Cinnamon teal (*Anas cyanoptera*)	Rock wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*)
Cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)	Ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)
Common Raven (*Corvus corax*)	Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)
Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)	Violet-green swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*)
Horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)	Western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*)
Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)	Yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)